

## Suffolk Social News

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
SUFFOLK, VA., November 28.—The Magazine Club was entertained Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. George Peyton Lynch, at her home on Saratoga Street. As an incident to the session, the members having learned that it was the tenth anniversary of Mrs. Lynch's wedding, came laden with gifts of tin.

The Sans-Serif Circle on Tuesday afternoon met with Miss Porter Ely at her home in Main Street.

Miss Nellie Cowling secured the club prize, a handsome picture, and Miss Louise Moser, the guest's prize, another picture. A candy-stuffed turkey was the consolation trophy, and went to Miss Louise Knight.

Miss Louise Crump this week was hostess to members of the Tuesday Card Club at the home of her sister, Mrs. James C. Causey, Jr., in West Washington Street. The guest's prize, a velvet card case, was secured by Mrs. Mary Addins, and the club prize, a fancy collar, went to Mrs. T. Henry Land.

Complimentary to her guest, Miss Susan Wynne, of North Carolina, Miss Mary Wynne on Tuesday evening, entertained at cards at her home in Bank Street.

Miss Mary Judith Smith won the lady's prize, a pair of gloves; John T. Phillips, the men's prize, a scarf-pin, and Miss Nell Jordan, the consolation, a deck of cards.

Miss Lela Karham, of Newsoms, Va., this week was the guest of Miss Virginia Jordan.

Mrs. Victor H. Browne, of Norfolk, is being entertained by her mother, Mrs. M. A. Deik.

Mrs. E. P. Willcock, of Cherry Valley, Prince Edward Island, and Miss Sarah Dumville, of West Cape, Prince Edward Island, are guests of Mr. B. B. Dumville's family, on Riverview Heights.

After January 1st will be at 11 W. Broad.

**PATRICIAN SHOES**

**Fit, Style**  
...and...  
**Service**  
**A Happy Combination**

**Seymour Sytle,**  
Present Location, Corner 7th and Broad Streets

## Norwood Social News

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
NORWOOD, VA., November 28.—Mrs. Willie Robertson and daughter, Miss Myrtle, of Tennessee, are here to spend some time with Mrs. H. L. Robertson.

Mrs. Johnnie Bolton and children, after spending two weeks with Mrs. S. R. Bolton, left for their home at Law Moor, on Sunday.

Professor Richard Ivy, of the High School here, left Wednesday afternoon to spend Thanksgiving and the rest of the week at his home at Blackstone.

Mrs. Frank Bolton and two children, of Springfield, are visitors in the neighborhood.

Mayo Brown, of Lynchburg, is now a visitor at "Union Hill."

## Gordonsville Social News.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
GORDONSVILLE, VA., November 28.—Mr. R. C. Barker has moved his family to Newport News, where he is employed with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

Miss Jean Fagley, of Hollidown, Pa., was a visitor several days this week at the home of Mr. A. B. Martin.

Mrs. W. O. Blakey was called to Newport News several days since by the illness of her brother, Mr. Curtis McMurray.

Mr. Charlie Leake, of Newport News, and Mr. Ed. Leake, of Richmond, were guests this week of their mother, in South Gordonsville.

Mr. H. P. Clowes spent several days this week with friends at Proffit.

Mr. Wilmer Davis, of Richmond, visited relatives here this week.

Mrs. W. F. Faber is on a visit to relatives in Richmond.

Miss Ella Evans, of Scottsville, is spending the week at the home of her nephew, Mr. N. A. Linnay.

## Tone Quality and Durability

These are inseparable. Every one acknowledges the superiority of the tone quality of the Steinway and of the other conceded best makes of pianos which we sell.

It is one of the things that is discussed when pianos are mentioned.

But many do not know that enduring *tone quality* depends on solidity of construction, and this means durability. "Tone Quality and Durability"—one is built on the other.

About all Pianos are more or less pleasing at first. But how about the future—how about the test of time? The pianos we sell are finished work that endures for years—for a lifetime.

Read the list and then let us explain every feature of any make you may be interested in:

Steinway, Hardman, Kimball, Wheelock, Standard, Stuyvesant, Haines, Brewster, Weser.

You can arrange for easy payments and for exchanging your old piano in part payment for the new. *Right NOW* is a good time to select that new piano for Xmas.

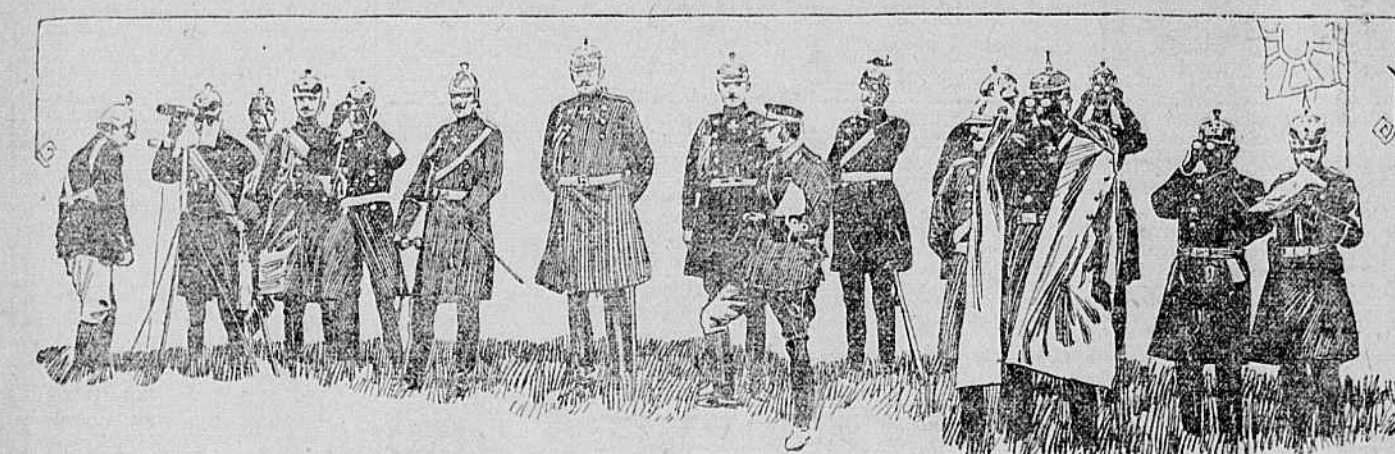
**Walter D. Moses & Co.**

103 East Broad Street.

OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN VIRGINIA.

Victor Talking Machines, \$10 up.

## World's Grandest Army Maintained at Frightful Cost



KAISER AND HIS STAFF INSPECTING THE ANNUAL MANOEUVRES. THE GERMAN EMPEROR STANDS SIXTH FROM THE LEFT.

(Copyright in the United States and Great Britain by Curtis Brown.)  
All Rights Reserved.  
BERLIN, November 17.—There is a reverse side to the glorious picture of the German army that is exhibited to the world. That army, numbering in round figures 4,000,000 of trained soldiers, is the most imposing and the most efficient fighting organization ever created in the world's history. It is the solid, massive foundation on which the whole government of Germany is

built up, with the Hohenzollern dynasty at the top. The legions of expert soldiers, under the supreme command of the German Emperor, could fight and vanquish a combination of any two other armies, and probably a combination of any three other armies, in Europe. In case of war with France they would overrun French territory and occupy Paris within a fortnight, incidentally annexing Holland and Belgium to secure their right flank. Experts acknowledge that they could accomplish

the invasion of England and within a few days strike a death blow at the heart of the British empire by seizing London.

The efficiency of the German army is a marvelous product of discipline and organization. The management of all the different departments of the army, which is conducted with perfect order and regularity, is a masterpiece of organizing genius. At the word of command from the Kaiser, 4,000,000 men would be summoned to rally around the flag. Every one of these men knows where he is to muster, where he will be quartered at the critical moment. If the antagonist be France, hundreds of trains will convey within a few hours the German legions to the appointed places along the frontier; if the enemy be Russia, the same elaborate arrangements would concentrate mighty forces along the eastern frontier of the empire. The German army is superb. It is impossible to contemplate it without a feeling of enthusiasm and without a burst of admiration.

But this magnificent military organization is maintained at a terrible cost, and involves the entire population of the part. The financial cost of the army in the shape of taxation for the maintenance of military armament is the smallest burden in this respect. The real financial sacrifice is involved through the conscription of the young men from productive occupations to serve their term of compulsory military service. Every young able-bodied German must enter the army between his eighteenth and twentieth birthdays, and must serve for a period of two years if he belongs to an infantry regiment, and for a period of three years if he be attached to the artillery, cavalry or engineering corps. A small percentage of the recruits who have enjoyed a college education and have passed a difficult examination are privileged to limit their period of service to one year.

The standing army numbers close upon 400,000, and they are all withdrawn from productive occupations to be trained for two or three years and to live during this period on the public revenues of the country. The economic loss to Germany of the conscription of the young men of the youthful manhood of the nation is enormous and cannot be expressed in figures.

Apart from the injury inflicted through this loss of the life blood of the nation, there is an enormous sum total of individual suffering caused by the withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of young men from their chosen occupations in life. Many young men, just as they have entered upon a career and have made a promising start, are dragged out of their positions to undergo their period of compulsory service in the army. When they return from the colors they find their posts occupied and their own efficiency in that particular branch lessened and impaired by two or three years of absence.

The brilliant opportunity which was within their grasp is gone, and, discouraged and disheartened, they have to begin again at the bottom, frequently without any real chance of regaining what has been lost.

If there were compensating advantages in the German military system it would be possible to view all these disadvantages with some degree of equanimity. But the German military system is based on a ferocious disciplinary plan that brutalizes the soldiers and degrades them into automatic fighting machines, without training their intelligence or elevating their moral character. From the moment the young soldier enters the barracks to undergo his term of service to the moment he dons his uniform to resume his civilian occupation he is really a slave, bound under terrible penalties to obey all the commands of his superiors and exposed to punishments of savage severity should he swerve in the least degree from the path of unquestioning obedience.

No efforts are spared to conceal the systematic cruelty practiced by the officers and non-commissioned officers of the German army to inspire the common soldiers under their command with

the necessary fear of their power and the desired obedience to command.

From time to time astonishing details of the methods of maintaining discipline get into public print, and send a thrill of horror through the ranks of the German nation. Sometimes these details emanate from the Socialist members of the Reichstag, sometimes from the Socialist newspapers, whose editors are ever on the alert to expose abuses of this kind. There is one paper in Berlin, the Volks-Zeitung, which makes a regular practice of publishing monthly lists of condemnations of officers and non-commissioned officers of charges of cruelty to their subordinates, and these lists, with their dry details and statistical facts, throw a flood of light on the real character of German militarism. Some of the recent cases of systematic cruelty to soldiers are worthy of closer examination.

A court-martial, which sat at Grunz, sentenced Sergeant Zuehlke, of the Tenth Company of Infantry, Regiment No. 125, to degradation from the rank as non-commissioned officer and to one year's imprisonment for systematic cruelty to soldiers. The evidence taken in this trial yielded the proofs that Sergeant Zuehlke had been guilty of 517 cases of cruelty to his subordinates during a period of eight months. Corporal Lebing was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for aiding and abetting Zuehlke, and Corporal Mahlke for four weeks' detention for the same offense.

All the details of the acts of cruelty

perpetrated by Zuehlke came out in the course of the trial. It was shown by sworn evidence that it was his custom to go round in the early morning and thrash the soldiers with a heavy leather whip as they lay in bed to stimulate their speed in jumping up and dressing. He seemed to derive pleasure from beating their bare bodies until the blood flowed and they were disfigured by gaping wounds.

He varied the early morning thrashing by jumping on the bodies and stamping on the prostrate soldiers with his heavy cavalry knee boots. Occasionally he would introduce another element of variety by pouring a pail of icy cold water on the heads of the sleeping soldiers.

During the military exercises which the soldiers had to perform every morning, Zuehlke made use of his whip, his heavy boots, the butt end of a rifle, the sheath of his sword and the flat edge of his sword to chastise his unfortunate subordinates. It was proved that he inflicted more than a dozen cases in which he broke three ribs of a soldier, he knocked down and kicked as he lay prostrate on the ground. Witness after witness appeared to testify to the same revolting details and the same systematic pleasure in torturing his subordinates.

The court-martial sentenced 517 individual cases of cruelty were proved within eight months, and added that all the evidence given tended to show that Zuehlke had been practicing the same savage atrocities during the previous ten years of his career as a non-commissioned officer.

The cases of cruelty which are brought before the public notice are appalling, but there is no doubt whatever that for every case that is discovered and punished there are dozens and scores of cases that remain unknown except to the perpetrators and their helpless victims. Again and again soldiers who, after long months of suffering, have in despair appealed for protection against their superiors, have been asked why they did not report these cruelties at once, and in every case the reply is given that "they feared to do so." The German military system crushes the soul and saps the self-respect of the soldier.

He becomes inspired with such fear of his superiors and with such blind acquiescence in the whole system that he will suffer these cruelties silently and without complaint rather than boldly tell the truth about the treatment meted out to him.

The Zuehlke case unfortunately is typical. The official returns presented to the Reichstag toward the end of the last session stated that during the twelve months ending in March, 1905, eighteen officers and 850 non-commissioned officers were sentenced by court-martial for cruel treatment of their subordinates, and the evidence given at all these trials revealed more than 10,000 individual cases of maltreatment.

There is an amazing variety about the acts of cruelty perpetrated on German soldiers. Their tormentors seem to have resorted to every possible practice that can hurt the soldier morally or physically. The medieval instruments of torture employed in the dark ages cannot have inflicted more acute sufferings on their victims than these undergone by the soldiery of the German empire in the twentieth century.

Practically all the desertions from the German army are brought about by cruelty, and every year an appreciable number of soldiers commit suicide rather than submit to the treatment meted out to them. During the last six months twenty-seven cases of suicide, due to cruel treatment, have been recorded in the German newspapers.

The external glory of the German army reaches its climax in the great manoeuvres held every September under the personal supervision of the Kaiser, to which foreign monarchs, princes, military experts and writers are invited in order that they may all pay their respective tributes to Germany's War Lord and his mighty legions. A terrific war is conducted under extremely realistic conditions, and when the alarm campaign is over a chorus of enthusiastic praise is heard in all quarters. But these magnificent exhibitions of the strength and efficiency of the German army are bought at a terrible cost. In the magnificent cavalry charges, of which the Kaiser is especially proud, thousands of soldiers are killed, so far as the cavalry is concerned, and in the infantry regiments make marvelous forced marches, which demonstrate their magnificent power of endurance to all the world, scores of soldiers fall by the wayside in utter exhaustion, unable to carry out the onerous task imposed upon them. In large numbers of cases these unfortunate warriors return home with permanent defects of the heart or other illnesses acquired during the arduous exertions of the Kaiser's mimic wars.

In order that realistic conditions of war may be observed, the troops bivouac at night without regard for cold and wet, and many thousands of German warriors return home with rheumatic troubles and other forms of disease to the effects of these exposures to the rigorous climate of North Germany.

No official statistics are available, and such figures as are given cannot be completely relied upon, as many accidents as possible are hushed up by the authorities. It is known, however, that in 1904 the killed in the manoeuvres numbered 1,000, and the wounded (i. e., those injured enough to be sent to the hospitals) over 1,000. In 1905 the dead numbered fifty-six, and the wounded approximately 300. In 1906 the number of fatal accidents rose to ninety-six, and between 200 and 1,000 were incapacitated. In 1907 only thirteen men were killed, so far as is known, and between 500 and 600 injured.

This year the casualties are said to have been reduced still further, but the anti-militarists have a suspicion that this means only that increased precautions have been taken against leakage of news of the casualties.

It must be understood that the manoeuvres are not merely the great autumn manoeuvres held under imperial supervision, but that there are manoeuvres going on in all parts of the country throughout the spring, summer and autumn months. Apart from these manoeuvres, in its own district, the facts and figures given here, therefore, apply to manoeuvres held in all parts of the country from one end of the year to the other.

RUDOLPH VON ELPHBERG.

**Gold Medal Haarlem Oil**  
Now Also Sold in Capsules, Box of 30, 25c.  
**Gold Medal Haarlem Oil**  
Ask for it by name  
Has a most enviable reputation. For over 200 years it has been sold and enjoyed in every clime. Can record like this, mean anything else but remarkable merit.  
For kidney, liver or bladder troubles, for dyspepsia, biliousness or gravel, this reliable household remedy has no known equal. If you have ever been troubled with any of these ailments, you will know it when you use it once.  
HOLLAND MEDICINE CO., Sole Importers, Scranton, Pa.  
Sold at all Drug Stores.

HARDENS GUMS PRO-PHY-TOL CLEANS TEETH

**McCOY'S, 8th & Broad Sts.**

**Special Sale of**  
**GENUINE IMPORTED Pipes** 35c  
**French Briar**  
For One Week Only  
These goods are usually sold elsewhere at \$1.00 and \$1.50

**Cuban Baled** 5c  
**Havana Cigars** 5c  
Imported Wrapper and Filler.  
6,700 Sold at This Store One Week.

**CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES,**  
**Foss' Quality and Premiere Chocolates**

**McCOY'S, 8th & Broad Sts.**

**Now the Time**

To consider Xmas Gifts that will prove pleasing and useful.  
**Superior Gold Eyeglasses or Spectacles**  
belong to that class. Lenses will be exchanged to suit the eyesight of the recipient without charge. Other handsome presents are: Eyeglasses, Chinins, Lorgnettes, Opera Glasses, Opera Boxes, Field Glasses, Thermometers, Barometers, Microscopes, Telescopes, Compasses, Auto Glasses, Magnifiers, Hand Readers, and last, but not least,  
**KODAKS**  
Free instruction in Amateur Photography to those who receive them. All prices and the lowest. Mail orders receive prompt and careful attention.

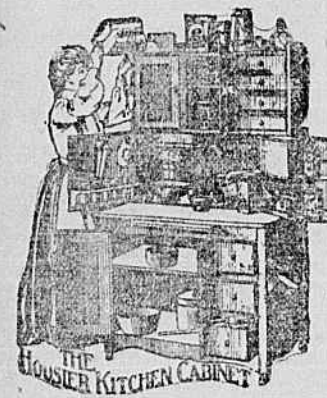
**The S. Galeski Optical Co.,**

Main and Eighth

Broad and Third



# Are You Satisfied With Your Kitchen?



Is it as convenient as you would like to have it? Perhaps the pantry is in the wrong place, or there may be none at all. Something is wrong, any way; but you worry along with the old arrangement because it is too much trouble and costs too much to remodel the kitchen. What you want is a

**Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet**

It makes any kitchen up-to-date and convenient. It brings the pantry to you—that SAVES STEPS. It puts everything in order—that SAVES TIME. It has a special place for everything—that SAVES WASTE. It costs less than any other Kitchen Cabinet made—that SAVES MONEY. We sell HOOSIERS only, as we are convinced the HOOSIER is the BEST.

A binding guarantee behind everything you buy here makes it impossible for the element of risk to enter into your purchases.

Our large business has been built by giving good goods at reasonable prices, coupled with fair treatment to all.

Wide variety and reliable quality makes it worth while to fill your Furniture needs at this store.

We Are Also Headquarters for Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Linoleum

**THE BIG STORE**  
**RYAN-SMITH & Co.**  
**HOME OUTFITTERS**  
**MASONIC TEMPLE**

in New York Sunday night. He was accompanied by his brother, Mr. Arthur Parker.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*



## Select Your Xmas Gifts

Early and let us keep them till you want them delivered. We have a large and attractive assortment of

Morris Chairs, Rockers, Couches, Davenport, Shaving Stands, Ladies' Desks, Combination Cases, China Closets, Lamps, Toilet Sets, Dinner Sets, Rugs, Druggets, and Everything in Furniture and Floor Coverings.



Columbia and Victor Gramophones and Records. Pianos and Organs.

**Jones Brothers & Co.**  
Incorporated  
1418-1420 East Main Street.  
CASH OR CREDIT.